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TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

\$1.50 YEARLY

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PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, DENTISTS
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8
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G. W. LEECH, M.D. 2nd door E. Union hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.
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Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

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DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

Doric Lodge, No. 31
A. F. & A. M., G. R. A.

Meets Tuesday or
before the full
moon in the Masonic
Hall, Main Street.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
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TABER LODGE
No. 25
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Douglas Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
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Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
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CONTRACTOR, BUILDER,
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UNION MADE FLOUR

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Public Scales in connection

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THE
Sacrifice Sale

OF
STOVES

FROM
NOV. 10th to NOV. 17th
INCLUSIVE

SHIELL
ELL
TOVE
and
Furnaces

Crop Estimate

**BASED UPON PARTIAL RETURNS
FROM THE RESULTS OF THRESH-
ING OPERATIONS**

At the request of numerous parties
for an estimate of the out-turn of
this year's crop an estimate has been
made upon a report of the crop cor-
respondents after threshing opera-
tions had been under way and upon
a partial report of the threshers.

SPRING WHEAT.—It would appear
that the acreage devoted to spring
wheat was not quite so large as the
acreage made in June, nor is the
yield proving quite as high as was
anticipated in early July. It is esti-
mated there was 154,487 acres of
spring wheat and that the yield will
be 2,844,600 bushels, or an average
of 18.41 bushels to the acre.

WINTER WHEAT.—The present
estimate shows that the acreage of
winter wheat harvested is nearly
10,000 acres over the July estimate—
that is, 104,330 acres giving a yield
of 2,397,588 bushels, or an average
yield of 23.98 bushels per acre; but
the general average for the province
is greatly reduced by other districts
not showing such high averages. In-
dividual yields of winter wheat show
that where the land was properly
cultivated probably the highest yields
ever obtained in the province were
obtained this year. Numerous in-
stances show that over 60 bushels
per acre have been obtained. This
only shows what can be done by
proper methods of cultivation and
brings out in striking contrast the
low yields where poor methods of
cultivation prevail.

BARLEY.—The estimated acreage is
400,702 with a yield of 12,058,600
bushels, or an average yield of 30.09
bushels per acre. The yield in a
number of districts was materially
reduced through continued rain and
later unfavorable weather, so that in
some portions of the province the
yield of oats is not nearly up to the
average. Other districts again re-
port one of the best crops of oats
grown in many years.

BARLEY.—The estimated acreage is
73,086 with a total yield of
1,443,065 bushels, or an average of
19.73 bushels per acre; while the
average for the province for the ten
years has been in the neighborhood
of 27 bushels per acre. It will thus
be seen that this year has been a de-
cided "off" one for barley.

FLAX.—The season has proved an
unfavorable one for flax, the estimate

being 8,046 acres of flax with a total
yield of 62,983 bushels, or an aver-
age of 7.82 per acre. This is the
lowest estimate ever made for flax in
the province.

The yield of grain in 1908, despite
the most excellent prospects in the
early summer, has not given any-
thing like as favorable an out-turn as
was fondly hoped in view of the un-
fortunate loss of crop of the pre-
vious season. The only exception to
this general statement is that of
winter wheat, which this year has
given the best crop on record.

The following is a summary of the
acres and yields in tabular form:

Acreage	Yield	Average yield per acre
Spring wheat—		
154,487	2,844,608	18.41
Winter wheat—		
104,330	2,397,588	22.98
Oats—		
400,702	12,058,597	30.09
Barley—		
73,086	1,442,065	19.73
Flax—		
8,046	62,983	7.82

Railways and Monstre Towns

"The influence of transport on
civilization might some day be the
subject of a great book," thinks the
London Times. "Very likely a Ger-
man has already written about it at
length. Germans have written about
everything and collected facts con-
cerning every subject under the sun.
But the great book on this subject
cannot yet be written; for the chief
facts of it still belong to the future,
and the whole of our history up to
the nineteenth century will only sup-
ply an introduction."

"Of course, transport has always
influenced civilization and has al-
ways been one of the chief material
concerns of the more civilized
peoples; but until the invention of
steam the machinery of transport had
varied only in degree, not in kind,
for several thousands of years. Pro-
bably Hadrian could travel about
his empire more quickly than anyone
making the grand tour after Water-
loo. Transport on land up to that
time was always dependent on the
quality of roads and the organization
of posts and waggons; and the size
of towns, except on or near the sea-
coast or large navigable rivers, was
limited by the narrow means of
transport."

"Railways put an end to these
limitations, and made the modern
monstre towns possible wherever
there were enough railways to feed
them. This new possibility took our
civilization by surprise and the result
was monstre towns in which civiliza-
tion was lost in a new kind of bar-
barism. We are scarcely yet re-
covering from that surprise and are
still bewildered by the barbarism
which our own increased command
over the forces of nature has pro-
duced, and now there are signs that
that command is to be yet further in-
creased to an enormous extent and
that the whole machinery of trans-
port is to be revolutionized once
again."

Monte Carlo's Dark Side

The suicide cemetery at Monte
Carlo is as much an institution of
Monte Carlo as the casino. It might
be a place for the burial of dogs, but
the cemetery itself is waste land,
covered with stones and refuse, sur-
rounded by high walls, and beset
with wild plants and weeds. Every-
where is oblivion.

A Bad Wreck

TEN CARS SMASHED NEAR BRIDGE

**Crews of Both Trains Escape
Serious Injury**

As the result of the failure of the
air-brake on an eastbound freight, a
bad collision occurred early on
Thursday morning between this train
and a yard engine engaged in shunt-
ing in the local C.P.R. yards.

The freight, which was a heavily
loaded train, pulled up before the
descent of the grade began and the
air-brakes were tested in the cus-
tomary way. The train was then
allowed to drift and all seemed well
until at the mile-board it was found
that the brakes would not obey. The
engineer, Walter Leveque, whistled
for the hand-brakes to be applied,
but this was not carried out soon
enough and the train crashed into
the yard engine on the city side of
the bridge. Ten of the freight cars
were damaged, most of them being
completely wrecked. The yard en-
gine was smashed. The cars behind
it broke loose and were carried a
considerable distance down the yard
by the momentum imparted by the
impact with in-coming train. The
yard crew (Engineer Furois and
Fireman C. Levoque) escaped with-
out injury, having leaped from their
engine when the impossibility of
backing their train out of danger be-
came apparent. A Flynn, fireman
of the freight train, was not so for-
tunate. He was down on the steps
on the left side preparing to jump
when his hands were trapped be-
tween the collapsible parts of the
engine. Walter Leveque was caught
between the car-body and the air-
brake valve and sustained severe
leg bruises. These were the only
men injured.

On Thursday morning large crowds
gathered in the vicinity of the wreck
while the gang were clearing the
track. Shortly after noon the line
was repaired, and the trains which
had been delayed for several hours
were able to pass through.

Lumber, cement and canned sa-
lmon were the principal contents of
the wrecked cars. One car of lum-
ber was consigned for the Revelstoke
Lumber Co. The fish was passing
through in bond to the States and
the loss in this will be considerable
to the company. Quite a large num-
ber of cans were stolen.

The damage done to rolling stock
will amount to about \$15,000, and
when all claims are met the total
loss will be in the neighborhood of
\$35,000.

There were 39 cars on the freight
train, five of these being empties.
A couple of flat cars were telescoped
in the centre of the bridge, but no
serious damage resulted here.

It is a somewhat remarkable coin-
cidence that Engineer Leveque, ex-
actly a year prior to last week's
disaster, was in a head-on collision
with a yard engine at Lethbridge.
—Medicine Hat Times.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Herbert
Bassett, husband of Mme. Blanche
Arral, the concert singer, is threat-
ened with the loss of a leg to-day
as the result of his heroic action in
smothering a fire that threatened to
burn his wife to death last week.
Bassett was shot in the knee in an
encounter with a footpad on the 10th
inst. and did not secure medical
attention for the wound. It was
getting along nicely when his wife
overturned a chaffing dish while pre-
paring a supper for her husband last
week. Bassett jumped out of bed
and in doing so broke his leg.

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**TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS,
XMAS BOOKS, DECORATIONS,**
Etc., Etc.,

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The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

Eastern Townships Bank.

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57 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation
General Banking Business Conducted
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Drafts Sold in all parts of the World
Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United
States, England, Scotland, at following rates
\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c
\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c
Impossible to lose your money in transmitting it by this method
Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager

THE PIONEER MERCHANTS

The Bell Oak



A neat, low-priced HEATER
in Four Sizes

10 - 12 - 14 - 16

A removable Top Ring and Skirting

The only Heater
on the market
with a DUPLEX
SHAKING GRATE

The Grates of this Stove are built
very heavy to STAND THE EXCES-
SIVE HEAT OF SOFT COAL

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IT IS A PLEASURE TO SHOW GOOD GOODS

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Harness, saddles, whips, robes,
blankets and everything for your
horse. Special attention given
to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS
JUST ARRIVED.

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Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-
Writer. Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor
Gas Light Co.

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—AGENTS FOR—

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Gang Plows

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and con-
tractors are prepared to furnish plans
and specifications for buildings of all
kinds and sizes. Address them at
the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman
Builders and Contractors

Society's Latest Decrees as to Calls

CONFER the season of calls. And with it, much uncertainty in the minds of the socially inexperienced. Who calls upon whom? The problem is one of many small but significant and important subtleties.

First as to the calling cards, which fashion has altered somewhat this season. The small card is the thing, for matron, maid or man. The bit of brittle board is just large enough to hold the name without crowding, with very slight distinctions as to the shape and size of the oblong according to the age and sex of the owner. The only card which has any size at all is that of man and wife which necessarily for typographical reasons is larger than that of a single person. The card is quite thin, dead white with old English type preferred. No script is used this season and if the purchaser cannot afford an old English die, then let her use the block type, never script.

Every member of the family has his or her own card. The wife needs practically two cards, one of her own, bearing her day at home in the left hand lower corner, and address on the lower right hand corner. All street numbers are written out until they pass the hundred mark, thus: "Eighteen West Twenty-third Street," but when it passes the one hundred line it is—28 West 114th Street. Never abbreviate the words "street," "avenue" or "place."

The wife also has double cards, carrying her own and her husband's name. "Mr. and Mrs. James Barton Davis." No initials are used, even the name being spelled out. This card the wife uses for paying day calls for her husband, when the latter cannot see business and accompany her, as in the case of paying a call to one who has entertained them at a dinner or dance.

The eldest daughter has a card inscribed "Miss Grant," unless the family name is a hyphenated one, when the card runs—"Miss Burton-Grant," but never does she use her Christian name. The younger daughters attach their Christian names, thus—"Miss Emily Grant." The address and day-at-home are used on the daughters' cards, as well as the mother's.

The man's social card bears his home or club address, never his business address. A physician or dentist must have two distinct cards, social and professional.

It is well to have these cards engraved and ready on your return to town. Send the cards, indicating your day at home, to all the names on your visiting list. It is equally important to have made a calling calendar of your acquaintances, all those who are at home on certain days in one group. This saves confusion in keeping your calling obligations paid.

Men should pin on giving up certain Sundays in each month to paying their calls, as once the social season opens, they are apt to be engaged night after night. Sunday afternoon or evening calls are permissible for men and women engaged in professions or business. Typical home-staying women are expected to call during the season between 3 and 5 o'clock week days.

Women never call upon women in the morning save by special appointment, perhaps to discuss a worthy movement, investigate a charity or character or some similar matter of mutual interest.

The woman newly arrived in a neighborhood or town waits for old residents to call, unless she happens to meet or know an elderly woman of prominence who does not keep up her calling, and who invites the newcomer to call upon her.

Women returning from the country exchange calls according to their various relations. For instance, if you have been entertained by a friend during the summer at her country home, you call upon her directly she returns to town.

When you were entertained by another woman at dinner, say a night or two before you left for your summer home, you still owe her a dinner call, and it must be paid within a few days after her return. If two women arrive in town at practically the same date and calling relations are to be resumed, the younger woman calls on the elder. If unmarried women call on her married friends, and a young woman who wishes to maintain her position in society is most punctilious about calling on the elderly hostesses directly on their return.

These first calls are most important. If you wish to be considered, diplomatic and smart, appear at the first day at home named on cards you receive. It indicates you are back in the social game. In arranging your calling list, be sure that if you do not call on a woman within a month or six weeks after her return, she may consider that you desire to drop the acquaintance. In case of illness in the family, the daughters may call in the place of the mother, or the mother herself may be the daughter's card with her own and explain the absence of the invalid.

When women meet at the homes of mutual acquaintances, it is the privilege of the elder woman to invite the newcomer or the younger woman to call, naming her day at home. In response the young woman need not call but before calling, she may mail to the woman introduced her own card, bearing the day on which she is at home. When a girl meets a man for the first time, she does not ask him to call. If he makes the request she grants it, but clearly as a favor, never as if she were anxious to see him again. After meeting him several times and ascertaining that he would be, in addition to her circle of acquaintances, she can extend the invitation. Thus—"Will you call some time, Mr. Grant?" or "He is generally some evenings and will be pleased to have you call."

Prudence Stoddard

THE FUTURE OF FALL MILLINERY



TAILORED HATS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

NO strenuous effort to conquer and destruction more effectively than do millinery openings lure women into bankruptcy of dress allowances. The enticements of the fall openings are many and deceptive. At first glance, the average shopper will decide that all styles are extreme and she must be resigned. If she selects her hat on this supposition, she is making a grave mistake, because after the exaggerations of the fall openings will come a reaction in favor of more sane styles. The very milliners who declare that everything will be very high or very wide or very bizarre find that there remain yet a few women of plastic nature who refuse to be made into millinery spectacles, therefore the fashionable designer is forced into the making of sane hats for sane women.

This much in warning. Do not buy your fall hat which may have to last you well into the winter—until you have studied the millinery field thoroughly. Do not pin your faith to the milliner's statement that only the extreme styles will be worn. Believe the good designers already admit that the extreme styles of the moment will be revised and modified within a month's time. The American woman simply will not be made to look like a frump, and selecting an extreme style of millinery for general wear, not occasions, stamps the woman as the frump, the person of hopelessly bad taste.

Naturally the first question raised at fall openings is: "What will replace the Merry Widow sailor?"

And the answer lies—"The English walking hat, crossed with a man's hat tie."

Not a promising outlook is it, especially for the middle aged woman of conservative tastes? And the odd thing about the situation is that the woman who wore the Merry Widow sailor is quite sure that she can swing to the other extreme and look smart in the severe English hat which the millinery world is trying to popularize.

This English hat—what paradoxically renewed its vogue in Paris—is perhaps the most trying shape that has ever been invented by hat-makers. It has absolutely no softening or redeeming feature. It is harsh, unyielding in every line. It does not shade the face, but sets forth every defect of feature, or complexion most relentlessly. It requires the most perfect grooming and the most correctly tailored gown to accompany it. It makes the tall woman look absurd and



the thin woman look gaunt, yet oddly enough it makes the stout woman look too funny for words. It demands a Juno figure, Venus features and coloring, Diana carriage and Psyche hair, therefore the astute millinery designer offers it to the American woman. If the American woman were the wondrous creature pictured by verifiers and illustrators, this compliment might be taken seriously, but alas, hats are worn by average women, not artists' models!

Therefore I say again and again—"Study yourself and your style and be

not urged into buying hats which, however smart, will make you look absurd. Tell a milliner that you insist upon having the hat modified, and it will be altered."

The first impression gained at a millinery display today suggests enormity in either breadth or height, and appalling weight of frame and trimming, which will entail the use of much false hair. In addition to the walking hat described above, there are many large and bizarre shapes. The Merry Widow shape, probably a trifle larger in diameter, has a higher crown and is



bent in the back. Another large hat suggesting the summer picture hat, but trimmed with wintry fabrics, is as broad as the Merry Widow, but droops on the sides, suggesting the big sun-bonnet or scoop-shaped hat. In fact the extreme hats along these lines seem almost to touch the shoulder. Plated brims appear, and while there is no bandeau, the brim is sharply lifted on the left side. Crowns are generally high, some running up absolutely straight and others graduated, smaller at the top than where they join the brim. Like a peach basket.

What few toques are shown at all have elaborately fitted lining and a very heavy look.

In the matter of fabrics, the silk-covered hat undoubtedly leads, and the old-fashioned ribbed or ottoman silk is greatly in evidence, which alone adds to the weight of the hat. Beavers are in vogue, the old-fashioned satir covered frame are in again, and yet many felt hats are also shown, in combination with heavy silk trimmings. The velvet hat seems to have suffered a total eclipse.

In trimmings the willow plumes have disappeared and fancy feathers have supplanted them. Certain plumes are seen with graceful, moderate curling of the tips, but they are used in combination with "ruffles" as the milliners call the made feathers, wings, braids, etc. The coquy egrette is the most fashionable trimming of the moment and the new ones for the extreme walking hats are so high and thickly massed that they represent an investment of \$25 each.

The wings most in vogue, showing the newest color combinations and the correct size for the new, spreading hats, are in great demand. Adirondack, peacock, olive, hunter and bottle. Reds are not noted very generally. Among the color combinations seen the these—

Black ottoman hat with facing of rather blue silk, fancy wings of green size in blues, green and gold, with huge buckle of gilt.

Dark green beaver, trimmed with leather colored ribbon and four plumes, one green, one brown, one blue and one leather-hued.

Black ottoman silk, faced with geranium colored silk, trimmed with geranium colored plumes and black egrette, four inch buckle of opalescent enamel with gilt lagrange work.

Mary Dean

Up-to-Date Linings and Findings

FEW years ago when we invested in materials to make a dress, we had likewise to invest in quantities of "findings" and finishing. Dress braids, velvet blind-stems, inside beltings, etc., were among some of the little things which we wanted to make a dress complete. But today, we need very few of them. Grapting that with the dressmaker's bill comes the bill for the usual charge for "findings," you will see no heavy whale bones and other old-fashioned findings. Owing to the fact that all clothes will be sleek fitting, the linings are not in texture and must cling to the figure. Hair cloth and buckram have no place in the gowns of today. Starchy taffeta have given way to clinging silks without dressing of any kind, such as lousine or liberty. A year or so ago they gave weight and body to a dress, but now they must cling to the figure and stand out as little as possible. If silk linings are beyond the limit of your purse, then do not buy heavy cotton linings with highly glossed satin, but turn your attention

to mull, lawn, or other soft-finish goods, which are found at lining counters under various fancy names. As the waist line is getting higher—higher now it is almost immediately under the bust—there is no need for whale bones to keep the bodice close into the waist. The new evening gowns fall loose from the high waist line, and bones are seldom used at all—and if any not the heavy whale bone, but rather some supple manufactory article.

The heavy velvet binding, once used for skirts, is no sale today. It made a skirt stand out around the bottom, but now your dress should "drape" rather than stand out. For street wear, skirts are hemmed, or faced with the same material, and finished off with a moiré braid matching exactly in color. This braid should be put on by hand, showing about a quarter of an inch below the skirt—just enough to protect it from cutting. Linings are done simply with wash silk. Do not invest in ready-made collar forms. You can readily understand

that no one shape will fit thousands of different necks. Many women invest in these collar foundations, and then complain that the dress is not comfortable about the throat. The collar must be made to order for every individual neck. Clifton or mousseline be the sole should be fitted to the neck, and then bound, after which the material can be put on this foundation.

All dresses that will open down the back and this calls for a comfortable and easy to wear. More than one warranted not to rust. More than one good evening gown has been ruined by hooks which have rusted from the perspiration of the wearer. Then too, the warranted kind will not break nearly so easily as the cheaper grade. Eyes should only be sewn on where they will never be seen—such places as the inner lining, etc. If necessary for the outside of a dress, then little loops should be made with silk twist. Narrow inside belts are always advisable, as they keep a gown in place. But they need not be tight and bind the wearer. Make them just a comfortable fit so as not to allow the gown to slip crooked about the waist line.

MARY DEAN.



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Mary Dean

Practical Table of Weights and Measures

Liquids.
One pint of liquid equals one pound.
Two gills of liquid equals one cup.
Four cups of any liquid equals one quart.
Four teaspoons of liquid equals one tablespoonful.
An overweighing tablespoonful of liquid is equal to a wineglassful.

Butter.
One cup of butter equals one-half pound.
A pint of butter equals one pound.
Butter the size of an egg equals two ounces.
One tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.
"Butter the size of a wa-ut" equals one ounce.

Floer.
One quart of sifted flour equals one pound.
Three cups of cornmeal equals one pound.
Four cups of bread flour equals one pound.
Two tablespoonfuls of flour equals one ounce.

Sugar.
Two cups of granulated or brown sugar equals one pound.
One pint of sugar equals one pound.
Two cups and a half of powdered sugar equals one pound.

Miscellaneous.
Ten eggs equal one pound.
Two quarts of ice cream equals one pound.
There are thirty tablespoonfuls of coffee when cooked.
Four large stalks of celery will make one quart when sliced.
Two quarts of ice cream will serve ten persons.
One quart of water ice will fill ten plain glasses.
A chicken weighing 1½ pounds before cooking will make a quart of meat stock.
One quart of chicken meat and one quart of celery dressed with mayonnaise will serve ten people.
A fifteen pound ham will weigh only about seven when helled.
One and a half cups of butter will spread one hundred slices of bread for sandwiches.

The Taber Furniture Co.

For the convenience of our many customers we are now carrying all sizes in the following makes of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, Raymond, Singer, White, New Williams, Standard and New Domestic, 25c. per packet.

For best values to be procured in large size Comforters, sizes 66 x 72, and 72 x 78, prices \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, 2.75, call and see

THE TABER FURNITURE CO.

Complete House Furnishers

Wall Papers, Pictures & Mouldings



The Local Government Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Local Government Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance, the Honorable Mr. Justice Beek has appointed Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1908, at Ten o'clock a.m. in the Court of the Commissioner of the Province, for the holding of a Court for the Confirmation of the Rates made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Government Act in respect of the following School Districts, viz.:—

Local Improvement Districts 602 and 603
And of Section 62 of the Village Act in respect of the following Villages, viz.:—
The Village of Stirling and the Village of Staveland.
And of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance in respect of the following School Districts, viz.:—
School District Nos. 458, 510, 524, 626, 642, 652, 1156, 1179, 1681 and 1683.
Dated at Edmonton this 10th day of November, 1908.

JOHN STOCKS,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of the three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres unless he can show by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section of available homesteaded land. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of the three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres of land.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$4.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application

Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance
W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

Notes and Comments

There are 46 telephones already installed in Taber, and this number is likely to be increased to 60 in a short time. The line connecting Taber and Coal City and Minot is not yet in operation as some of the instruments have not yet arrived from Calgary. These are likely to arrive, however, within the next day or two.

The election of two trustees on the School Board will take place at the same time as the election for councillors. It is just as important that we should have as capable men on the School Board as on the Council, and now is the time for the citizens of the town to consider these questions so that the vacancies will be filled by men who have the interests of the public at heart and will fulfil their duties in an efficient and intelligent manner.

There does not seem to be much talk of municipal elections as yet, although nominations will take place on the first Monday in December and elections will be held one week later. The retiring members of the Council are—The Mayor and Councillors Hammer, Wood and Bullock. We understand that it is the intention of some of the retiring members to retire at the same time, but we hope they will be induced to remain at least until the expiration of their term of office. The experience they have already gained on the Council will be invaluable to them, especially if new blood is brought into the Council as a result of the elections.

Taber Telephone Directory

We publish herewith the names of telephone subscribers in Taber, together with the number given to each. "Phone." Subscribers are requested to call by number instead of asking for the name of the party with whom they wish to speak. Telephone directions are in course of preparation and each subscriber will be placed in possession of one of these as soon as issued.

- 12 Annable, H. F., livery
- 17 Beck, A., bakery
- 34 Bowden, E. S.
- 39 Bullock, W. E., residence
- 18 Campbell & Anderson
- 9 Canada West mines
- 3 C.P.R.
- 45 Douglass, W. W., residence
- 40 Duggan & Huntrods, mine
- 28 Eastern Townships Bank
- 38 Francis, Sam., residence
- 16 Hill, J. W. & Son
- 22 How, Joe
- 31 Jett & Co.
- 10 Jones, Rev. D.
- 5 Lang, Dr., residence
- 4 Lang & Leech, Drs.
- 46 Layton, S. J.
- 3 Leech, Dr.
- 37 Loomis, A. G.
- 29 Loomis, B. J.
- 20 Malo, E., butcher
- 13 Mitchell, A. L., blacksmith shop
- 11 McDonald, J. G.
- 8 McMillan, D. J., residence
- 7 McMillan, D. J., store
- 30 Palace Hotel
- 15 Pioneer Livery
- 14 Reliance Trading Co.
- 24 Rogers-Cunningham
- 25 Royal Hotel
- 33 Shiells, R. D.
- 42 Shirts, J. W.
- 36 Smith & Wood
- 21 Taber Furniture Co.
- 35 Taber Free Press
- 19 Taber Hotel
- 6 Taber Livery
- 23 Taylor Milling Co.
- 26 Taber Trading Co.
- 43 Taber Town Hall
- 1 Union Hotel
- 44 VanOrman, R. A.
- 33 Vickery & Co.
- 27 Wallace, R. P., office
- 41 Wallace, R. P., residence

Steamer Burns

Valletta, Island of Malta, Nov. 25. Nearly two hundred passengers and crew of the Ellerman line steamer Sardinia are believed to have perished to-day when the steamer was destroyed by fire just after she had sailed for Alexandria, Egypt. She was scarcely a mile of Grand Harbor when the first sing of fire appeared, but with a strong wind to fan the flame the whole ship was ablaze and the passengers and crew had scarcely a chance for their lives. There was a wild panic on board as the rapidly spreading flame drove the passengers to the rails and many not waiting for the boats to be lowered, plunged into the sea. Scores are believed to have been drowned. Others trapped by the fire were literally roasted to death. There were many crafts in the harbor at the time of the disaster and a number of tugs and other swift small vessels rushed to the assistance of the imperilled liner.

The high sea and half gale which prevailed at the time, however, made it impossible for them even to reach the Sardinia and they could do little in relief. The Sardinia's crew numbered 44 and 20 first, and six second class passengers embarked at Liverpool. Most of her other passengers were Maltese and Egyptians. Many of the people cross on these steamers from Malta to Alexandria. It is there they pitch their tents on the decks for shelter during the four days trip. The decks were crowded and this condition undoubtedly made the orderly clearing of the ship most difficult.

Millions of Acres Claimed

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONTESTS DOMINION'S RIGHTS TO LANDS IN RAILWAY BELT

Vancouver, British Columbia.—The contention that the Dominion Government is but the trustee and not the owner of the millions of acres in the railway belt of twenty miles on each side of the C.P.R. from the tide-water to Alberta, and of the three million acres in the Peace River district, and that the province is still owner of these lands, never having parted with its title, was raised for the first time in a British Columbia court this afternoon.

It formed one of the chief branches of argument of E. V. Bodwell, K.C., representing the Provincial Government in the stated case in the long standing dispute between the local and federal governments over Indian lands; the case in which the province asserts title to a reversionary interest in the abandoned or sold Indian land, the Dominion having in these lands no beneficial interest, but merely the right to administer them as guardians of the Indians in this province.

On Tuesday the argument went beyond the Indian lands and included the millions of acres of land conveyed to the Dominion by the Provincial Act of 1884. Mr. Bodwell read that act which makes use of the words "in trust" and added in effect that the province contends that these lands were granted to the Dominion merely in trust in aid of the construction of the C.P.R., making the Dominion Government trustees and leaving the provinces still the owners. That the Federal Government has never rendered an account of its trusteeship, and the province as owner has a right to demand it, that the account must show any surpluses and revenues derived by the Dominion since 1884; in those lands in which the Dominion has, by mistake, regarded itself as owner.

The court reserved its decision upon this as upon all phases of the stated case. The Dominion Government was not represented by counsel, although the questions were sent to Ottawa a month ago and the Dominion Government invited to take part. In view of Mr. Bodwell's stand the railway belt lines branch of the argument raises one of the largest questions ever brought before the Canadian court, for if the province is ultimately successful the Dominion must not only now relinquish its trusteeship to millions of acres in British Columbia and reconvey the trust lands to the province; but it must render an account—and a full account—of the revenues derived for the more than twenty years during which it has administered these lands as if it were the owner. The surplus over the actual cost of the railway within the boundaries of the province might be in the millions of dollars and must be handed over to the province.

Some "Don'ts"

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the great electrical inventor, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretentious. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub anyone. Not alone because some day he may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

Known as the C.T. Ranch Lands

I will sell any of the following quarter or half-sections as stated below for the price of \$15.50 per acre; \$7.50 an acre each, \$1.50 per acre say January, 1909, and \$1.00 per acre each year thereafter until paid for, with interest at 6% per annum:—

	Section	Township	Range	West
West 1/4	19	11	17	4
West 1/4	20	11	17	4
North East 1/4	19	11	17	4
North East 1/4	20	11	17	4
South East 1/4	19	11	17	4
South East 1/4	20	11	17	4
North West 1/4	21	11	17	4
South West 1/4	21	11	17	4
North East 1/4	21	11	17	4
South East 1/4	19	11	17	4
North East 1/4	21	11	17	4
South East 1/4	21	11	17	4
North West 1/4	16	11	17	4
East 1/4	18	11	17	4
North East 1/4	16	11	17	4
South West 1/4	16	11	17	4
West 1/4	30	11	17	4
East 1/4	30	11	17	4
South East 1/4	7	11	17	4
South West 1/4	7	11	17	4
North East 1/4	5	11	17	4
South West 1/4	22	11	17	4
North East 1/4	22	11	17	4
North West 1/4	7	11	17	4
North West 1/4	7	11	17	4
North 1/4	10	11	17	4

J. J. WHITE,

38, Northumberland Street,
GUELPH, ONT.

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid grade of clean, uniform sized NUT COAL, just the thing for domestic use. Try a load of it and you will use no other.

\$2.50 PER TON
AT THE MINE

Canada West Coal
Co., Limited

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds
Fish in season, butter, lard and
fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

FOR UP-TO-DATE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and
Shoes, Crockery Ware, Gro-
ceries always fresh and clean,
GIVE US A CALL

It is a pleasure to serve you.

The Blue Front Store
CO., LTD.

THOS. IRVINE
GENERAL MERCHANT

Fresh, clean stock of
groceries and dry goods
always on hand

MINOT, ALBERTA.

Established since the flood
and up-to-date ever since

Depew & Veale

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P.O. Box 262 - Taber, Alberta

LAST DAY of BIG SALE

MONDAY, 30th INSTANT

GET IN ON THE BARGAINS
WHILE THEY LAST!

Saturday & Monday will be Very Special

BIG 3 STORE

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON

\$4,500 Prizes

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF

TABER FREE PRESS

and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

A \$3000 Threshing Outfit, complete; a \$500 Piano; a 20-shoe Single Disc Drill, and many other Prizes—over 220 in all—will be given by THE NOR'-WEST FARMER to the persons making the closest estimate as to the exact number of whole kernels in five pounds of No. 1 Northern wheat.

WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATE?

To record your estimate, you merely send it in with \$1.75 as subscription to TABER FREE PRESS and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER for one year.

MAKE AN ESTIMATE NOW. By doing so you get the Nor'-West Farmer to Jan. 1st, 1910. In case of a tie the Estimate First Received gets the Award. You are as likely to win as anyone; and whether you win a prize or not, you get sterling value for your money, in a year's subscription to two such papers as ours and The Nor'-West Farmer.

Send Estimates and Subscriptions to this Office.

Competition Closes March 31, 1908

Free Press Office

JOB PRINTING

Free Press Printing Co.

- Limited -

POSTERS ENVELOPES
REPORTS INVITATIONS
SALE BILLS MENUS

In fact, all kinds of Printing

From a Visiting Card to a Poster

WE CAN SATISFY YOU ; PRICES ARE RIGHT

Free Press Office

ROGERS-CUNNINGHAM LUMBER CO., LIMITED

WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL

LUMBER

LATH

BRICK

CEMENT

**RECORD has it that no one less than
ABRAHAM LINCOLN said :**

You can fool all the people some of the time,
And you can fool some of the people all the time
But you can't fool all the people all the time!

HENCE OUR FACTS : We sell out to you
daily, though our straight goods only at straight
prices and on straight business principles.

We are here to stay and cater only for a fair
share of the trade; otherwise

We are alive—that's all!

SHINGLE

LIME

Plaster

Xmas Suggestions

Watches, Chains, Lockets, Bracelets,
Brooches, Buck Pins, Silverware,
Cut Glass, Brushes, Manicure Sets,
Books, Glove & Handkerchief Boxes,
Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc.

COME IN AND SEE
OUR NEW STOCK

Westlake's
JEWELLRY AND
STATIONERY Store

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

LOCALS

T. H. Downey, the special agent
and inspector of the Insurance Agen-
cies, Limited, of Brandon, Man., was
in town on Friday last.

Don't forget that Saturday and
Monday are the last two days of our
Big Sale; very special bargains these
two days.—Campbell & Anderson.

We would remind our readers of
the Spinners' Convention which
takes place on Friday evening at the
Opera House and which promises to
be very interesting. Bachelors, all
up!

The subscribers on the two party
lines to Coal City and Minot have
not been installed with 'phones yet,
but will have them shortly and be
connected to Taber Exchange in the
Drug Store.

We want land men and
owners to send us at once minute
and exact descriptions of choice dry
holdings at close figures and easy
terms near railroad. Lethbridge or
Taber preferred. No other than the
choice lands near railroads will be
considered.—Atlantic-Pacific Land
Syndicate, Guaranty Bldg., Minne-
apolis, Minn.
34-41 394f

Miss Primrose has accepted the
position of "hello" girl at the Central
Telephone Office.

Mr. J. Carroll has been on a hunt-
ing trip to the mountains, returning
to-day.

Mrs. W. A. Aubin and family
arrived from Calgary this week to
join her husband.

Owing to the illness of the Editor
the issue this week has been delayed
in going to press.

Taber now has electric lights and
telephones. The next important
question is waterworks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McBrayne en-
tertained a small party of friends at
a dance at the Palace Hotel last Fri-
day evening.

Now that the brick veneering of
the Palace Hotel is completed the
building presents a much improved
appearance and does great credit to
the town.

There will be a meeting of the
Board of Trade Friday evening, the
4th December. Election of officers
for the ensuing year will take place
at this meeting.

Do not forget the Literary Society
meeting which takes place Friday
evening at the Presbyterian Church.
The first period of the history of
French Canada will be discussed
as well as a paper on "Socialism" to
be read by Mr. Hopkins Evans.

Now that the telephones are in
operation we hope that the public
will take advantage of them and send
us in any news items which may be
interesting. We would be glad to
receive all news items of local in-
terest which anyone may wish to
send in.

The fight for local option in Clares-
holme was keenly contested and re-
sulted in the defeat of the local
option people. The aftermath of the
battle promises to be of unusual
public interest, and there is a great
deal of bitterness being shown on
both sides.

The editor of the Calgary News
has again published a letter full of
scathing criticism of the Eye Opener
and its editor, and intimates that
there is more to follow.

North of River

Mrs. Reason's baby is improving
slowly.

Mason Darrow starts for British
Columbia to-morrow.

Mr. Whitson has purchased a team
of horses from Mr. Ellingson.

Mr. Wilner is building a new barn
20x28. Mr. Brunton is doing the
carpentering work.

The Cookheart brothers are getting
out coal for use at their homesteads
during the winter.

Rev. McCombe has returned from
Macleod. He has resumed his pas-
toral work at Mr. Burns' place and
holds church every Sunday morning
at 11 o'clock. He was caller on N.
W. Darrow the last Sabbath day.

Church Services

Knox Church.—Morning service at
11 a.m., followed by Sunday School
and Bible Class. Evening service,
7.30. Wednesday Congregational
Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter
Day Saints.—Sunday school at 10 a.m.
every Sunday. Sacrament meet-
ing at 2 p.m. Sunday evening ser-
vice at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies
Mutual Improvement Association,
every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Primary
Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church.—Morning
Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School,
3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.;
Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sun-
in each month and 8.30 a.m. on
third Sunday in the month.

Grand Concert

One of the best concerts which the
people of Taber have had the oppor-
tunity of attending was that held
last Tuesday in the Opera House
under the auspices of the Ladies'
Guild of St. Theodore Church.
With the exception of Miss Archer of
Lethbridge the programme consisted
entirely of local talent, and the citi-
zens of Taber have reason to feel
proud of the talent exhibited by all
the participants. The attendance
was good and the audience showed
their appreciation by great applause,
all of the members being encored.

It would be useless to make special
mention of any item as the whole
programme was exceedingly well re-
hearsed and reflected much credit upon
the participants as well as the
Ladies' Guild. The programme was
as follows:

Overture, "Sweet Repose" (Ellis
Brooks), the Loomis Orchestra;
vocal solo, "A Dream of Paradise"
(Gray), Mr. A. Veale; vocal solo,
Miss Archer; violin and pianoforte
selection, "Masurka de Concerto"
(Ovide Musin), Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Aubin; vocal solo, "Beloved, it is
Moin" (Aylward), Mrs. E. B. Vick-
ery; humorous recitation, Mr. Wat-
son; vocal solo, "The Flight of Ages",
Miss M. F. Long; instrumental solo,
Mrs. E. B. Vickery; quartette,
"Fishing," Messrs. Pearson, E. West-
lake, Davidson and Robbins; selec-
tion, "Dedina" (Van Alstyne), the
Loomis Orchestra; vocal solo, Mr.
McPherson; instrumental solo, "Irish
Airs" (Harvey), Miss Pearl Doonle;
vocal solo, "The Sun is on the Hill"
(Godard), Miss Archer; recitation,
"The Newborn's Debt" (Snow), Mrs.
G. L. Cooper; vocal solo, "Ashore"
(Trotter), Miss M. F. Long; violin
and piano selection, "Il Trovatore"
(Vardi), Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Aubin;
vocal solo, "Love Me and the World
is mine," Mr. A. Veale; quartette,

"Good Night" (A. Scott Gatty),
Messrs. E. Westlake, Pearson, Rob-
bins and Davidson.

The accompanists were Mrs. R. W.
Long and Mrs. E. R. Robbins.

A vote of thanks to all who had
assisted at the concert was proposed
by the Rev. D. Jones, after which
the singing of the National Anthem
brought a pleasant evening to a close.

Work Stops at Lethbridge

Operations have come to a perman-
ent stop at the gas well and the bor-
ers, J. Post & Sons, are giving up
the hole although they have given
the Electric Company no official no-
tion of such action.

The hole is not being abandoned
because of any impossible or impen-
etrable formation of rock but because
there is a broken bit at the bottom
of the hole which is now 2,170 feet
deep, and it has been found impos-
sible to get it out or to get past it
in any way. In fact, the drillers say
that the indications of gas are the
best yet and there is no reason to
give up the hole on that account.

The cost to the city of the hole
and the piece of the broken bit is
\$8,700, which is made up of \$3,000
for the hole which was paid to the
Electric Company when the two thou-
sand foot level was reached, and \$5,
700 for five hundred and seventy feet
drilled at \$10 a foot for drilling
after the sixteen hundred foot level
was passed. The Electric Company
are out of the ten thousand they
don't get from the city because the
hole was not used to go down the
twenty-five hundred feet.

There is street talk if a company
organizing and endeavoring to secure
a franchise from the city if they find
gas.

No Opposition

Neither Party Seems Anxious at
Lethbridge

Mr. Hagel, proprietor of the Leth-
bridge News, one of the leading news-
papers in Southern Alberta, was in
the city yesterday. He reports Leth-
bridge in a very flourishing condition
and everything going along nicely.

In speaking of politics, Mr. Hagel,
being the proprietor of the Conserva-
tive paper, was quite pleased with
the election of Mr. Magrath in the recent
election though he admitted that the
majority was to a great extent due
to the personal popularity of the can-
didate.

The resignation of Mr. Simmons
has caused a vacancy in the local
legislature, which it is expected will
be filled before the approaching ses-
sion. D. McNabb of Taber has been
chosen by the labor men, and the
two old parties have taken no action
as yet.

"It looks as if the older parties
would take no part in the struggle and
leave it to the labor candidate with-
out opposition," said Mr. Hagel.

However, nothing has been decided
in the matter.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere,
formerly lieutenant-governor of Brit-
ish Columbia, died at his home in
Quebec Monday.

By a large majority a meeting of
two hundred members of the lodge
decided in favor of rejecting the
Licensing Bill summarily when
brought up for its second reading.
As the Unionists are in the upper
house, there will be no difficulty in
throwing out any radical legislation
distasteful to them.



Rogers-Cunningham
Lumber Co., Ltd.

**Wholesalers and
Retailers**
IN ALL KINDS OF
**BUILDING
MATERIALS**

Quality and Prices Right

News in Brief

Clareholm has voted against local by a majority of six.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will likely be knighted at New Year.

Andrew Fox, a Toronto commercial traveller, was murdered in Montreal.

Samuel Carsley, the big department store man of Montreal, is dead.

J. L. Johnson, a well-known farmer of Biscath, Man., was found dead in a stable.

Germany are thinking much of the speech recently made by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

John Frazer, a dairyman, was struck and killed on Monday by the Carmen express on the C.P.R.

Sir Algonwin Blorthwick, the first Baron Glenskatt and editor of the Morning Post, died on Wednesday at the age of 78.

Five steamers from the River Plate and Australia arrived at Liverpool last week, bringing huge consignments of fresh beef and sheep carcasses.

Lord Northcote, Governor of Australia, is now visiting Canada on his return to England after having been Governor-General of Australia for the statutory term of five years.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has left for Europe to consult the French authorities in regard to the Franco-Canadian trade treaty which was negotiated last summer by representatives of the French and German Governments.

A huge floating grain elevator for Montreal, which broke away from the tugs while on the way from this country and was later towed into Stornoway by a trailer, left recently for Barrow, where it will remain through the winter.

A despatch from London says that the Indian unrest continues to cause grave alarm in London. The spread of sedition and revolt has become so widespread as to threaten a serious uprising and British garrisons have been heavily increased.

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, was entertained at a banquet at Vancouver recently, and in the course of his speech he remarked that in his opinion Canada was the only land for the settler to come to and paid a strong tribute to the C.P.R. management.

TESSIE THE WAITRESS.

The Reason That Faithful No. 12 Took a Day Off.
Like the fated doctors in Browning's poem, Tessie waited upon all men. No matter how intricate the order or how many times you sent things back, she never grumbled. "There was always a struggle to get a seat at her table," the boys who regularly gathered in the downtown restaurant at half past 12 would say. "Fifteen minutes for the privilege of being served by Tessie. They joked her a good deal and always were rewarded by a flashing smile and a twinkling of the eye, a bit of repartee or perhaps a little extra attention to their order. But never did one of them presume upon her friendliness and her camaraderie to overstep the very certain line which she had drawn between herself and those whom she served. She was young, pleasant and pretty, but she 'mothered' them all, and, no matter how tenderly she might ask if the eggs were just right or the coffee hot, they knew that it was impossible to misinterpret that 'mothering'."

Tessie stayed in the downtown lunch room just three years. From the day she came the manager's discerning eye discovered a prize in her, and from the ladies' table she was promoted to one where masculinity and tip were more frequent. If a waitress were absent, Tessie was always given the "extra" table to serve, and she never complained. Tessie was never tardy, never too ill to work, never dilatory or careless. Tirelessly she went up and down with her arms full of dishes and food. "The boys" used to speculate sometimes upon Tessie's matrimonial possibilities and hazard guesses as to what they would do when some fellow carried her off to wait on himself exclusively. But in time she became such a fixture that they ceased wondering why such a pretty girl was forced to wait in a quick lunch room and gave up the thought that she would ever marry at all.

That is why they were very much surprised one day when they arrived at Tessie. Another waitress tried to take her place, but nobody got what he wanted, and nothing went right. They had been so used to depending upon Tessie's suggestions and her memory that the new waitress had a hard time of it. Finally in a fit of grumpiness one of the boys called the manager over.

"Say," he demanded, "where's Tessie?"

The manager lifted his eyebrows politely.

"Tessie?" he began. "Oh, you mean No. 12. She will be back tomorrow."

The next morning Tessie appeared as if nothing had happened. The young clerks greeted her with a whoop.

"Where have you been?" they demanded.

Tessie looked at them for a moment. Her fingers gripped the edge of the table, and two big tears rose to her eyes.

"I stayed home yesterday," she said dejectedly. "I'm going to my husband's funeral."

The clerk's mouth at once another shape.

"Your husband?" exclaimed some body.

"Yes," said Tessie simply. "He's dead. He had been ill three years—consumption." And then she hurried away to the kitchen to give her orders and wipe her tear-stained face. New York Press.

Peacocks For Food.
The peacock cannot be recommended as a market bird—it is too tender in early youth, too slow in reaching maturity. But as a choice rarity, the crown and casque of a country gentleman's feast, it is unsurpassed and unapproachable. This was well understood throughout the age of chivalry; hence the knightly oath. "By the peacock, the lionheart and the ladies!" Whoever swore this was truly bound to keep his vow. Turkey was not yet come out of the western world to conquer a place among the "nobler" birds which alone were held worthy of being served to royalty. The swan and the peacock were the chiefest of them and bore rule even beyond the days of Queen Elizabeth. At the Christmases the peacock came in its state, the same as the lion's head and the brown—Country Life in America.

An Effective Biddle.
On one occasion when he was busy President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill. When they entered, Lincoln looked up gravely and said:

"If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?"

"Five," said the spokesman.

"No," replied Lincoln, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg would not make it one."

The delegation departed in discomfiture.

All That Was Left Him.
"Your pronouns," said Dr. Price-Price, "is quite refreshing, but really I don't expect you to pay it all at once if it's going to embarrass you."

"The bill is a big one, for a fact, but I don't mind that. I'm grateful to you for sparing my life," replied the victim. —Philadelphia Press.

For Self Protection.
"Why," asked the inquisitive person, "do some of your writers sign their articles with initials other than 'J. H.'?"

"Those who do not," explained the magazine editor, "threatened to quit unless the other articles were signed." —Chicago News.

If it were possible to heal sorrow by weeping, and were less prized than grief—Satan's idea.

SEA BATHING IN CUBA.

If You Are Tempted to Try It, Resist the Inclination.

If you should chance to visit Cuba, officially or otherwise, and should desire to go in sea bathing, remember the advice of the Englishman and—don't. For sea bathing in Cuba, like the ways of the heathen Chinese, is peculiar. The natives probably go through it as a religious penance, as, considered in the light of a diversion, it is almost ghastly. Say you reside in Havana, and, attracted by the beautiful tints of the tropic sea, you desire to indulge in a refreshing swim. You will notice, as you drive along the Malecon, immediately below that fine sea wall some curious masonry construction like the ruins of cells, over which the waves dash and disport themselves. These are, in fact, the remains of former baths that before the Grafton came were used by the natives. You will further notice that there prevail along the Malecon drive odors not at all suggestive of Araby the Blest, and when you find upon close investigation that the odors are not wholly removed from the fact that all the sewers of the city seem to empty into the sea just below the wall you acknowledge that this fine Malecon promenade has its drawbacks.

The banos, or baths, are out at Vedado, a suburb of Havana, and you are likely to enjoy the drive along by the coast some six miles. The fringes of Havana, as you leave the city proper, are shabby enough, but there's the sea to gladden the eyes, and you anticipate sporting in those bright blue waters with relief.

The first institution you have of the baths is the apparition of a frame structure that looks like a grand stand. You are expected to behave give you the ticket. Then the misery begins. After the usual preliminary process, similar to that prevalent in a watering place in the United States, you go forth, expecting to come upon a sandy beach. Instead, you tread painfully upon sharp rocks, and the sight of the place where you are expected to bathe gives you the horrors. It is a cell cut in the rock, with an opening to the sea, through which the water swishes and regurgitates with the advancing and retreating waves. This cell, if you have nerve enough, you descend into by means of steps, taking care not to slip, for the rock is like soap owing to the action of the seaweed. The bottom of the cell is formed of the rough rock, while sharp thorns are plentifully strewn about. Your feet are soon lacerated and bleeding.

Suddenly you feel something nip your leg like a pair of powerful tweezers. You put your hand to the affected part and find that it is a crab that has laid hold of you. You glance about in hopeless desperation and see that other crabs are coming forth, with undiminished politeness, to welcome you to this aquatic bower of bliss. "What in thunder, you think," is the idea in vailing you up in this fashion? Is it a survival of Spanish cruelty? Then, as your gaze wanders out to sea, you see a long grayish black body shoot swiftly past. The explanation of the waiting in part of the transaction is explained by that long, swiftly moving body, for this coast is infested by man eating sharks, and bathing without the precaution of a wall in front of you, with an opening in it just large enough to fill the cell with water, would be likely to prove more gratifying to some hungry shark than to you. You have paid \$2, Spanish money, for this delightful experience, but then you can enjoy it just as long as you please.—Washington Post.

Don't Get Excited.
History does not depend on accidents. The growth of the race is toward a definite goal. The rain at Waterloo made no history. Gettysburg was not a scratch. If fate drops a stitch here, she picks it up there. The thread goes on. The current of life flows. The individual plays his part, his little part—and makes a fortune or a hole in the stream when he goes under, whether he be president or plumber, king or carpenter, so don't get excited about your fate. Do the best you can, and, above all, be calm! —William Allen White in Emporia Gazette.

Harry or Nick.
Nicholas Biddle, who was once president of the United States bank, was annoyed by an old negro who persisted in hanging around the premises. One day Biddle inquired in a brusque voice: "Well, sir, what is your name?"

"Harry, sir, old Harry," said the other, grinning and touching his battered headpiece.

"Old Harry?" said Biddle. "Why, that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?"

"Yes, sir; that's right," said the colored man. "Sometimes 'old Harry' and sometimes 'old Nick.'" —St. Louis Republic.

The Apparition.
Little Rastus—Has y' ever seen a ghost, uncle? Uncle Eben—Yas, child; I's entirely by. Little Rastus—What did he look like, uncle? Uncle Eben—Was, it was a coal black night, an' it was de ghost ob a coal black nigger, an' so Ah couldn't see nothing to put two white chickens he had undah bees arm!—Judge.

Get Another Decision.
"Get another doctor," demanded Mr. Gotrox, "to pass on my ailment."

"Are not four physicians sufficient?" "Yes; but I don't want to risk no tie vote." —Washington Herald.

The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall.—Bacon.

MARK TWAIN'S STOGIES.

The Effect They Produced on the After Dinner Festivities.

One night at the Hartford Monday Evening club meeting, George, our colored butler, came to me with a cigar super was nearly over, and I noticed that he was pale. Normally his complexion was a clear black and very handsome, but now it had modified to old amber. He said:

"Mr. Clemens, what are we going to do? There is not a cigar in the house but those old Wheeling long nines. Can't nobody smoke them but you. They kill at thirty yards." It is too late to telephone—we couldn't get any cigars out from town—what can we do? Ah! it's best to say nothing and let on that we didn't think."

"No," I said, "that would not be honest. Fetch out the long nines," which he did.

I had just come across those "long nines" a few days or a week before. I hadn't seen a long nine for years. When I was a cub pilot on the Mississippi in the late fifties I had had a great affection for them, because they were not only to my mind—perfect, but you could get a basketful of them for a cent—or a dime. They didn't use cents out there in those days. So when I saw them advertised in Hartford I sent for a thousand at once. They came out to me in badly battered and disreputable looking old square paste-board boxes, 200 in a box. George brought a box, which was caved in on all sides, looking the worst it could, and began to pass them around. The conversation had been brilliantly animated up to that moment, but now a frost fell upon the company—that is to say, not all of a sudden, but the frost fell upon each man as he took up a cigar and held it poised in the air—and there, in the middle, his sentence broke off. That kind of thing went on all around the table until long after midnight had completed his crime the whole place was full of a thick solemnity and silence.

Those men began to light the cigars. Rev. Dr. Parker was the first man to light. He took three or four heroic whiffs and then he got up. He got up with the remark that he had to go to the bedside of a sick parishioner. He started out. Rev. Dr. Burton was the next man to smoke. He took only one whiff and followed Parker. He furnished a pretext, and you could see by the sound of his voice that he didn't think much of the pretext and was vexed with Parker for getting in ahead with a fictitious ailing client. Rev. Mr. Twichell followed and said he had to go now because he must take the midnight train for Boston. Boston was the first place that occurred to him, I suppose.

It was only a quarter to 11 when they began to distribute pretexts. At ten minutes to 11 all those people were out of the house. When nobody was left but George and me, I was cheerful. I had no compunctions of conscience, no griefs of any kind. But George was beyond speech because he held the honor and credit of the family above his own, and he was ashamed that the smoke had been put upon it.

So he went to go to bed and try to sleep it off. I went to bed myself. At breakfast in the morning when George was passing a cup of coffee I saw it tremble in his hand. I knew by that sign that there was something on his mind. He brought the cup to me and asked impressively:

"Mr. Clemens, how far is it from the front door to the upper gate?"

I said, "It is a hundred and twenty five steps."

He said, "Mr. Clemens, you can start at the front door, and you can go plumb to the upper gate and tread on some of those cigars every time."

It wasn't true in detail, but in essentials it was.—Mark Twain's Autobiography in North American Review.

Pensilvenia Custom.
The Viennese take their pleasures as regularly as they do their meals, but they do not neglect business or keep late hours. One thing perhaps which helps to keep the young Viennese of moderate means and economical mind regular in his evening hours is the fact that he must pay to get into his own rooms after 10 o'clock. Vienna is one vast system of apartment houses, and a house master is in charge of each one. At 10 o'clock he locks the front door, and any one desiring to get in after that hour must pay for admittance, and the old resident has no more right to a key than the ephemeral lodger.—London Graphic.

Birds' Wages.
In the garden there are a thousand small offenders that he who tills the soil for pleasure would willingly forgive. If it be granted that the thrush and the blackbird steal a certain amount of fruit, still their presence is so beautiful and their song so sweet that what they take may gladly be accorded as wages.

Practical Training.
"Deduction is the thing," declared the law student. "For instance, ponder in your yard is a pile of snakes. That is evidence that we have had free this winter."

"And, by the way, John," broke in his father, "you might go out and sift that evidence."

Just as Good.
Flashily—Such a joke! Kit talked to a wax figure for half an hour thinking it was a live one. Only Saphand. Dasherly—How on earth did she discover her mistake?

"Bliss you, she didn't."

A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature.—Emerson.

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